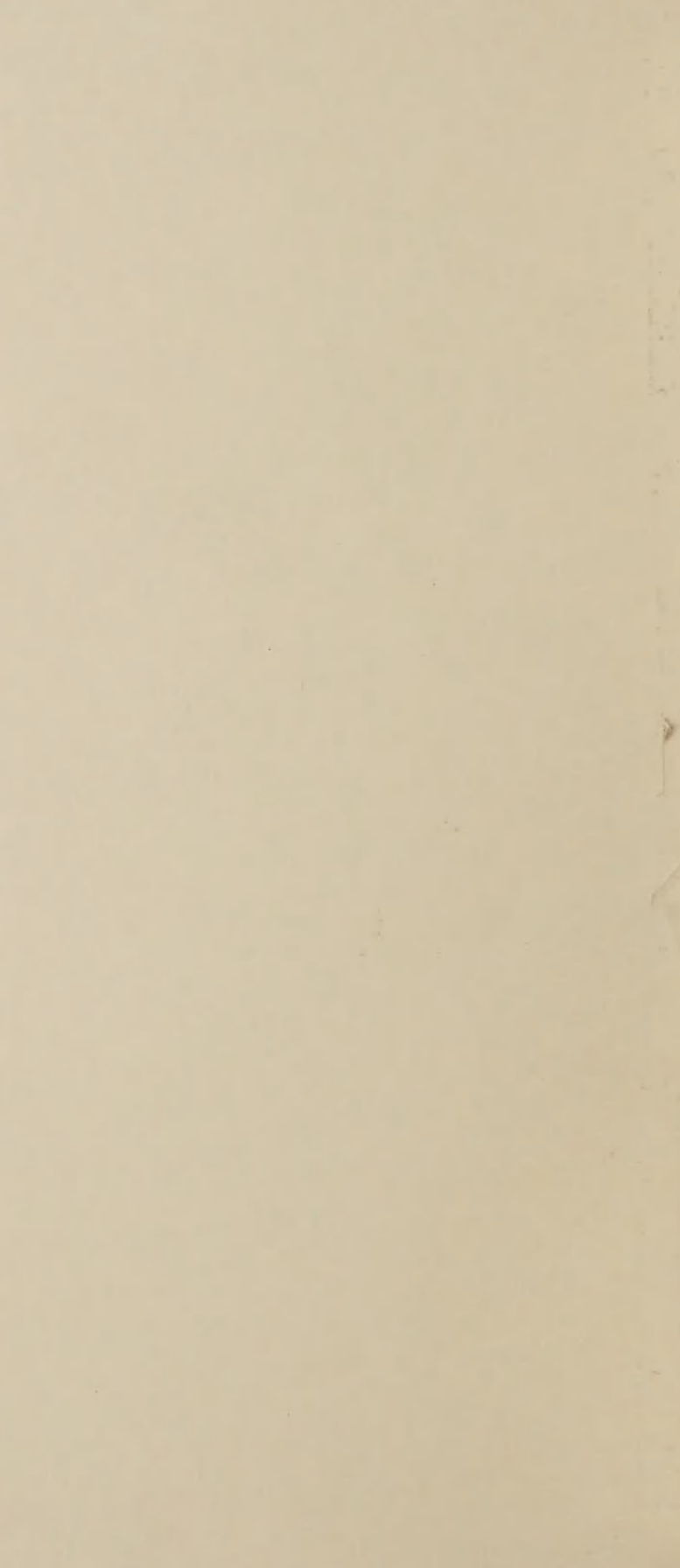


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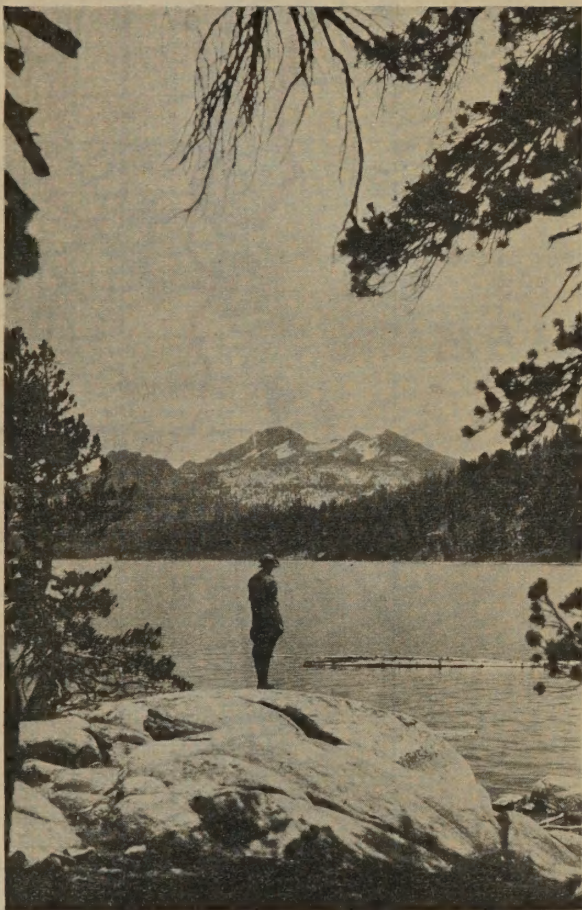
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ELDORADO
NATIONAL FOREST
CALIFORNIA-NEVADA



A vista of Silver Lake and the Sierra Nevada

F-200674



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
CALIFORNIA REGION

MF-6R-5

NATIONAL FOREST VISITORS

Free Public Use of National Forests is Invited

Visitors to the Eldorado National Forest are required to observe the following rules:

1. A camp fire permit must be secured before building any fire, including fire in stoves burning wood, kerosene, or gasoline, on national forest land. The nearest forest officer will issue a permit to you without charge.

2. Every camping party in the national forests must be equipped with a shovel and an ax per vehicle or pack train. Shovel, with blade at least 8 inches wide, and an overall length of 36 inches; ax, not less than 26 inches long overall, with head weighing 2 pounds or more. Both of these tools to be in serviceable condition. All camping parties will be expected to obtain these tools before entering the national forests.

3. During the fire season smoking is prohibited in the national forests. In camps, at places of habitation, and in special posted areas smoking is allowed, but smokers must be careful to extinguish their lighted matches, cigars and cigarettes, and pipe heels. Watch for "No Smoking" and "Smoke Here" signs.

4. In periods of high fire hazard, camping and camp or picnic fires may be restricted to posted camp grounds, and part or all of the national forests may be closed to public use and travel. Watch for "Closed Area" signs.

5. Build small fires. Clear an area not less than 10 feet in diameter before starting a fire.

6. Never leave a fire without totally extinguishing it with a plentiful supply of water.

7. Keep your camp clean. Where garbage pits and incinerators are not provided, burn or bury all garbage and refuse.

8. Do not pollute the springs, streams, or lakes by insanitary acts.

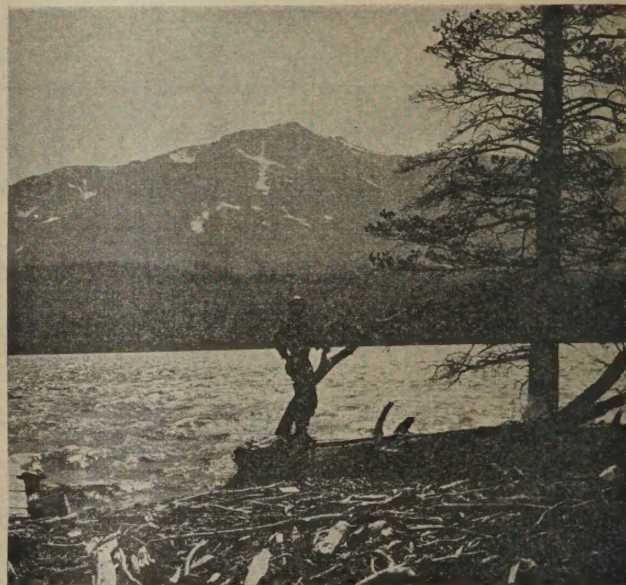
9. Observe the State fish and game laws.

*Your cooperation in the enforcement of
these regulations is requested*

ELDORADO NATIONAL FOREST

CALIFORNIA-NEVADA

The Eldorado National Forest lies on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada in Eldorado, Placer, and Amador Counties, California, and extends from the Mokelumne River on the south to the Middle Fork of the American River on the north. Near the south end of Lake Tahoe, a small 400-acre tract of the forest is in Douglas County, Nevada. The Eldorado is bounded on the north, east, and south by the Tahoe, Mono, and Stanislaus National Forests, respectively, and on the west by the Sacramento Valley. The total area of the forest is 844,499 acres, of which 560,356 acres is Government land.



Southern Pacific Photo

Fallen Leaf Lake and Mount Tallac

ACCESSIBILITY

Three main highways traverse the Eldorado National Forest.

The transcontinental Lincoln Highway follows the South Fork of American River from Placerville to Lake Tahoe, a distance of 63 miles. A mile west of Meyers it branches, one fork going to Minden, Nev., by way of Woodfords Canyon, and the other to Carson City, Nev., by way of Glenbrook on the east side of Lake Tahoe. From Meyers another branch of the highway leads around the west side of Lake Tahoe to Tahoe City, thence encircling the north shore of the lake and connecting with the Carson City Highway northeast of Glenbrook.

The Carson Pass Highway (also known as the Kit Carson Trail) from Jackson to Minden, in the southern part of the forest, follows the summit of a ridge for practically its entire length, passing Silver Lake and crossing the Sierra summit at Carson Pass. This road connects with the Minden branch of the Lincoln Highway at West Carson River. It is also connected with the Lincoln Highway by the Iron Mountain road between Corral Flat on the Carson Pass Highway and the 14-mile stone near the forest boundary on the Placerville-Lake Tahoe section of the Lincoln Highway.

The Georgetown Divide Road from Georgetown to Wentworth Springs, a distance of 50 miles, passes through a

heavily timbered country in the northern part of the forest. Beyond Wentworth Springs the road is not passable for automobiles.

A branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad from Sacramento terminates at Placerville, near the western boundary of the forest.

In the summer, daily stages run between Sacramento and Tahoe City via Placerville, connecting with camps and resorts on the Lincoln Highway and along the west shore of Lake Tahoe.

The Forest Service has built 200 miles of road, 580 miles of trail, and 16 bridges in the Eldorado Forest for administrative and protective use and also maintains many miles of existing roads and trails, all of which are open to the use of vacationists.

RESOURCES OF THE ELDORADO FOREST

TIMBER

The Eldorado National Forest contains over 5 billion feet of merchantable timber belonging to the Government. The privately owned timber, which amounts to 8 billion feet, is being extensively cut. There has been no large demand for national forest stumpage up to the present time, and this timber will form a valuable reserve to supply the demand when the private stumpage is exhausted. The Government timber is located at elevations between 3,500 and 5,500 feet, in the mixed conifer type, mainly on the Silver Fork-Alder Creek drainage of American River and in the Georgetown



Virgin timber is the most valuable natural resource of the Eldorado Forest

Divide region between the South and Middle Forks of American River. Forest Service cruises show that this timber is of excellent quality and that it has a large percentage of sugar pine, one of the most valuable of commercial timber species.

FORAGE

The Eldorado Forest produces sufficient forage for about 10,000 head of cattle and horses and 20,000 sheep and goats. Allotments of range are so made as to utilize all the forage, but the number of head of stock grazed is limited to the carrying capacity of the range and the animals are so handled and distributed as to insure against overgrazing and injury to the forage plants. Continuous production and improvement of this resource, as of the timber resource, is the object of Forest Service management.

Forage and grazing allotments are also regulated so that there may be sufficient feed for deer within the three State



Mountain meadow cattle ranges

game refuges on the forest. Pastures for tourists' pack stock are located along frequented mountain trails, and are fenced to prevent the exhaustion of range allotted to regular grazing permittees.

WATER

The main river systems of the forest are the Middle and South Forks of American River, the Rubicon River, and the North Fork of Mokelumne River.

The present installed capacity of the hydroelectric projects on the Eldorado Forest amounts to approximately 100,000 horsepower. Water is stored for power and irrigation in six lakes and reservoirs, and the Forest Service has received applications covering the development of eight additional reservoirs. The drainage basins of the Middle and South Forks of the American and the Mokelumne Rivers are being used at the present time for hydroelectric power, and future developments will include a more intensive utilization of the water resources from this region.

The Mokelumne River, which has its source in the Eldorado and Stanislaus National Forests, supplies annually 11½ billion gallons of domestic and industrial water to nine cities and towns, with a total population of more than 500,000 persons, in the east San Francisco Bay region. Part of this water will be diverted by a pipe line to San Francisco, to serve as an emergency supply for that city. The storage basin for this great system is the Lancha Plana reservoir, completed in 1930, which has a capacity of 230,000 acre-feet. At the Pardee dam of this reservoir a hydroelectric plant with a capacity of 16,000 horsepower has been built.

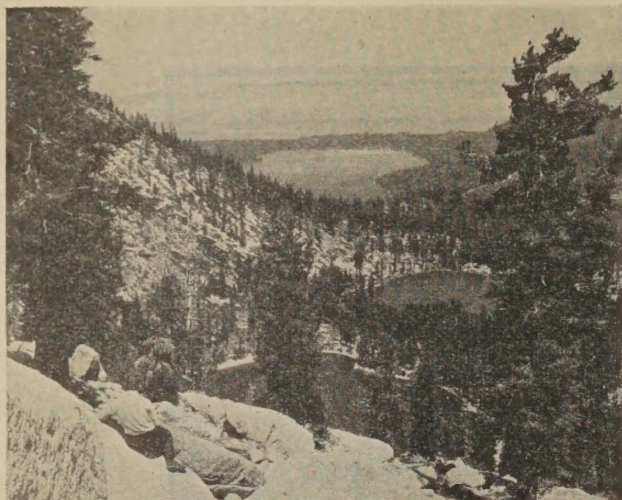
Streams rising in this forest also furnish water to irrigate many thousands of acres of land in the Sacramento Valley and supply numerous towns and settlements of that region with water for domestic use.

All these important uses of water are vitally dependent upon the preservation of the forest cover, which regulates the run-off from the drainage basins of these streams.

RECREATION

The Lake Tahoe region of the Eldorado Forest, which includes hundreds of small lakes besides Lake Tahoe itself, is one of the most attractive recreation areas in the State. Lake Tahoe lies on the Sierra divide at an altitude of 6,225 feet, and is 23 miles long and about 13 wide. The west shore of the lake lies jointly in the Tahoe and Eldorado National Forests, the interforest boundary touching the lake at McKinneys.

The Lincoln Highway, which reaches the Lake Tahoe region via Placerville, was formerly the main stage coach and freight-team route during the boom days of Virginia City. It was over this highway that on April 3, 1860, the Pony Ex-



Southern Pacific Photo

Angora Lakes, Fallen Leaf Lake, and Lake Tahoe in the distance

press rider, Harry Roff, mounted on his snow-white horse, made the initial trip from Sacramento to Placerville, 55 miles, in 2 hours and 45 minutes. There are many historic spots along the route which have been appropriately marked by the Forest Service. Lake Tahoe is well supplied with summer hotels and resorts and there are numerous others along the road between Placerville and Tahoe.

The Georgetown Divide Road to Wentworth Springs passes through good fishing country. From Wentworth Springs, the end of the auto road, trips to McKinneys on Lake Tahoe can be made on horseback or on foot. Gas, oil, and supplies can be obtained at Georgetown, Uncle Toms, Baldersons, 8-Mile House, and Wentworth Springs.



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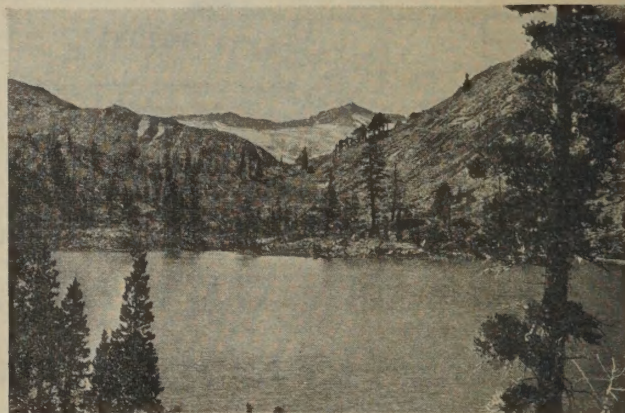
The Lincoln Highway in the Eldorado Forest

The Carson Pass Highway, crosses the Sierra Summit through the pass over which Kit Carson guided Fremont's expedition into California in 1844. It is a historic route even older than the Lincoln Highway, and there are relics of the early pioneers along the road from Pedlar Hill to Carson Pass. This road follows the summit of a ridge for the greater part of its length and is most attractive from a scenic standpoint. Gas and supplies can be obtained at Pine Grove, Cooks Station, Hams Station, Silver Lake, and Plasse Resort.

DESOLATION VALLEY PRIMITIVE AREA

To preserve in their primitive state typical mountain and forest areas in California, noted for their scenic and recreational values, the Forest Service has set apart tracts of national forest land as primitive areas for the use and enjoyment of all the people. Such areas will be preserved in a "wild" state in the sense that they will not be developed by road building or other forms of permanent recreational occupancy. Grazing of livestock will be permitted; and when economic conditions warrant, the orderly utilization of timber, water power, and other resources may be allowed.

The Desolation Valley Primitive Area includes 41,380 acres of mountainous country, largely on the headwaters of the Rubicon River. This is a picturesque land of rugged granite peaks and alpine lakes extending from Lake of the Woods northward to Rock Bound Lake. On the east lies Fallen Leaf Lake, Mount Tallac, Emerald Bay, and Lake Tahoe, and on the west the Pyramid Range.



F-158149

Susie Lake and Pyramid Peak in the Desolation Valley Primitive Area

This is real wilderness accessible only by a fine system of Government trails or by boat, and offers many opportunities to the sportsman and nature lover. The elevation ranges from 6,500 to over 10,000 feet.

PUBLIC CAMP GROUNDS

For the comfort and convenience of national forest travelers the Forest Service has established free improved public camp grounds at the following places along the Lincoln Highway:

NAME OF CAMP	Distance from Placerville (Miles)
Pine Point.....	20
Blackbird.....	22½
Maple Grove.....	23
Alder Creek.....	27
Pyramid.....	41
42-Mile Camp.....	42
45-Mile Camp.....	45
Phillips.....	48½
Camp Firs.....	49½
Echo Lake.....	50½
Eldorado County.....	63
Bay View.....	64
Eagles Nest.....	65
Tahoe Public Camp (Tahoe National Forest)...	84

There are also public camps on the Carson Pass Highway, at the Lumberyard Ranger Station, and Silver Lake. On the Georgetown-Wentworth Springs Road 1 mile above Wentworth Springs and on Silver Creek near Ice House Ranger Station will be found other public camps.

MUNICIPAL CAMPS

Several cities have established summer recreation camps in the Eldorado Forest, where their citizens can have a vacation at small expense. Sacramento has one at Sayles Flat on the Lincoln Highway, Stockton one at Silver Lake on the Carson Pass Highway, and Berkeley's camp is at Echo Lake, near Summit on the Lincoln Highway. The Y. M. C. A., Boy Scouts, and Camp Fire Girls also have leased camp sites on this forest. Municipal and organization camps, however, are not open to the general public.

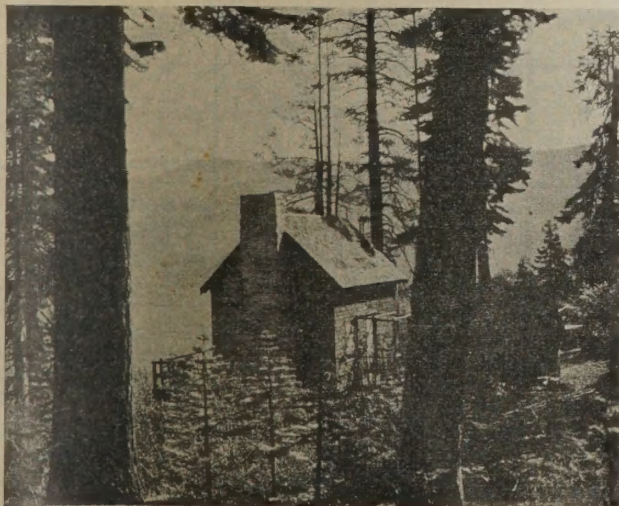


The lodge at the Sacramento Municipal Camp

SUMMER HOME SITES

For those who desire a permanent summer camp, the Forest Service has surveyed and subdivided certain tracts into lots. Several hundred attractive cabins and houses have already been built by summer home permittees among the pines and firs along the main roads.

The most popular tracts are located along the Lincoln Highway from Whitehall to Summit; along the Echo Lake Road, on the shores of Echo Lake; near Meyers along the upper Truckee River; at Fallen Leaf Lake and near Glen Alpine. On the Carson Pass Highway tracts have been laid out around Silver Lake and Twin Lakes; Wright's Lake and



An attractive summer home in the Eldorado National Forest

(8)

Wentworth Springs on the Georgetown Divide Road. These sites can be leased from the Forest Service at a rental of \$15 to \$25 per year.

Larger sites for municipal camps or for resorts and other commercial uses are available in several localities. For more detailed information write to or call on the forest supervisor at Placerville, Calif., or the nearest district ranger.

FISH AND GAME

Deer are numerous in certain parts of the Eldorado Forest, but are not too easily killed. There are three State game refuges (see map) covering a total area of 150,000 acres, within the forest. Game Refuge 1-I is located along the Middle Fork of American River, and extends northeastward into the Tahoe Forest; Game Refuge 1-O lies between the South Fork of American River and Big Silver Creek, and Game Refuge 1-J is in the southern part of the forest, between the Mokelumne River and the Carson Pass Highway. Hunting in these refuges is strictly forbidden.

Good fishing is found in practically all the streams and lakes in the forest. In Lake Tahoe there is a plentiful supply of native and other varieties of trout.

At Tallac the State Division of Fish and Game maintains a fish hatchery, from which many of the lakes and streams of the region are stocked.



Bald Mountain fire lookout tower

(9)

F-171532

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FIRE PREVENTION

The preservation of the forest, upon which depends such resources as our future lumber supply, streamflow for power, irrigation, and municipal purposes; game protection, and recreation, can be assured only by reducing to a minimum the damage and destruction resulting from forest fires.

Human carelessness causes over 75 per cent of the fires which occur each year in California. Many inexperienced mountain travelers are ignorant of the inflammable nature of the forest cover during the summer months, how easily forest fires can be started, how destructive they can be, and how hard they are to control. All visitors are requested to comply strictly with the forest rules for fire prevention, and to cooperate willingly with the Forest Service in preventing and controlling forest fires.

ADMINISTRATION

The national forests are administered by the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture. The national forests of California and southwestern Nevada compose the California Region, one of the nine regions into which all the national forests of the United States are grouped. The headquarters of the California region is in the Ferry Building, San Francisco.



F-243560

Selling Christmas trees cut under forestry principles for the improvement of the stand

A forest supervisor, who has his headquarters in Placer-ville, is in charge of the Eldorado National Forest. The forest is divided into three districts, under the supervision of district rangers, located at the Georgetown, Pacific, and Lumberyard Ranger Stations.

All forest officers are glad to give information and be of such assistance to travelers as their regular duties will permit.

Twenty-five per cent of the receipts received by the Government from the sale or use of national forest timber, forage, water, and recreation resources is returned to the State for distribution to the counties in which the forests are located for schools and roads, and an additional 10 per cent is expended by the Forest Service for roads and trails. Burned forests pay no dividends.

WHAT TO DO WHEN LOST

A clear head will find itself. If every one remembered this there would be fewer reports of persons lost in the mountains and forests. Loss of mental control is more serious than lack of food, water, or clothing. The man who keeps his head has the best chance to come through in safety.

The following helpful rules are worth remembering:

1. Stop, sit down, and try to figure out where you are. Use your head, not your legs.
2. If caught by night, fog, or storm, stop at once and make camp in a sheltered spot. Build a fire in a safe place. Gather plenty of dry fuel.
3. Don't wander about. Travel only downhill. Follow water courses or ridges.
4. If injured, choose a cleared spot on a promontory and make a signal smoke. The Forest Service fire lookouts or the observers in airplanes may see your smoke.
5. Don't yell, don't run, don't worry, and **DON'T QUIT.**

A word from the forest rangers to the new camper, hiker, or vacationist:

It is better to carry a clear head on your shoulders than a big pack on your back. Yet in going alone into the mountains it is well to go prepared for any emergency. A fish line and a few hooks, matches in a waterproof box, a compass, a little concentrated food, and a strong knife should always be carried. A gun may help as a signal, seldom for obtaining food. Above all, keep cool, and the chances are you will come out of the woods on your own feet.

GOOD MANNERS IN THE FOREST

A good sportsman, camper, or tourist, when he goes into the national forests—

First obtains a camp-fire permit.

Carries a shovel and ax.

Smokes only in camp.

Puts his fire dead out with water.

Leaves a clean and sanitary camp.

Observes the State fish and game laws.

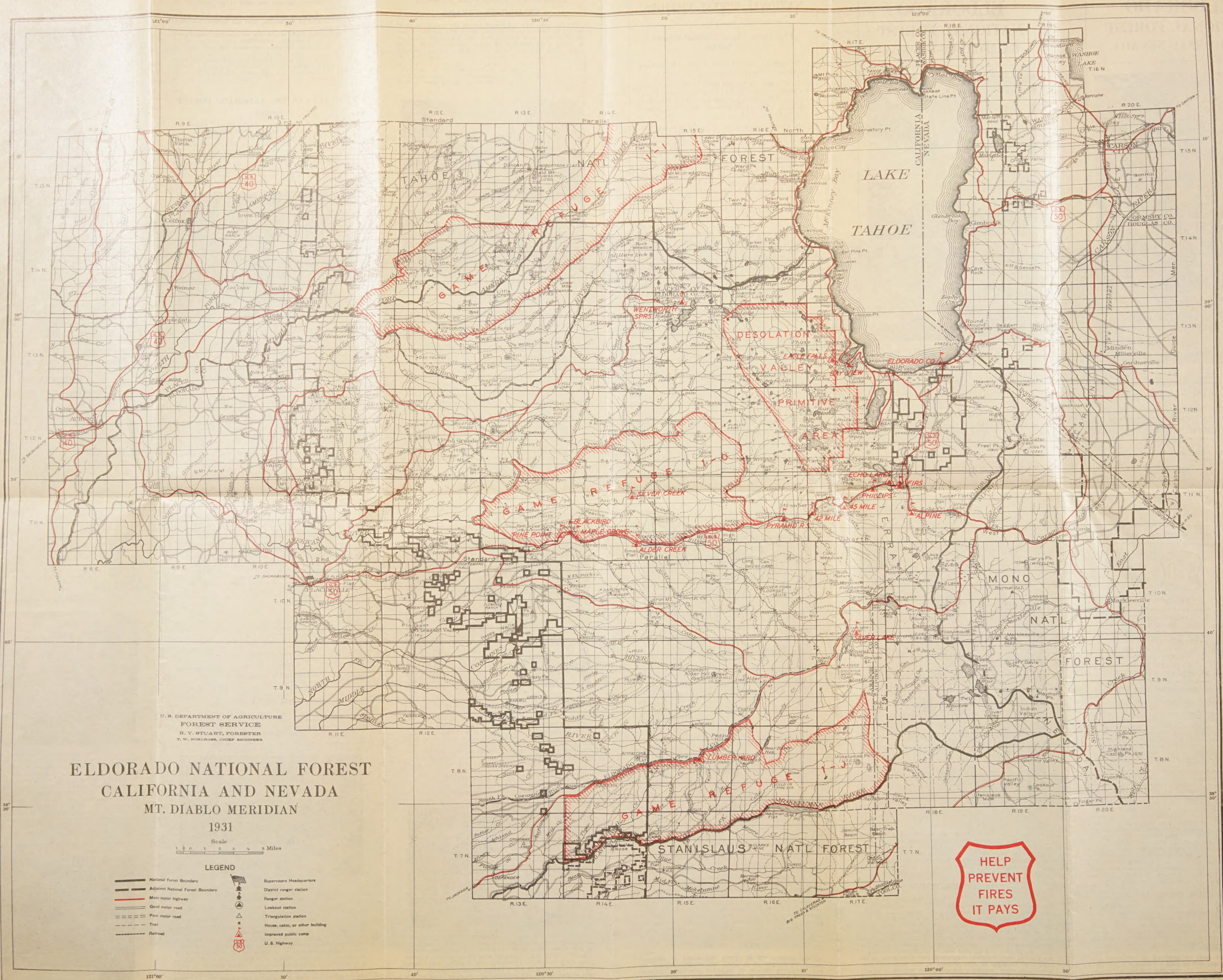
Cooperates with the forest rangers in reporting and suppressing fires.

Preaches what he practices.

DO YOU?



If you don't know—ask the U. S. Forest Ranger



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
R. Y. STUART, FORESTER
T. W. NORCROSS, CHIEF ENGINEER

ELDORADO NATIONAL FOREST
CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA
MT. DIABLO MERIDIAN

1931

Scale
1 2 3 4 5 Miles

LEGEND

- | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| | National Forest Boundary | | Supervisors Headquarters |
| | Adjacent National Forest Boundary | | District ranger station |
| | Main motor highway | | Ranger station |
| | Good motor road | | Lookout station |
| | Poor motor road | | Triangulation station |
| | Trail | | House, cabin, or other building |
| | Railroad | | Improved public camp |
| | | | U.S. Highway |



ELDORADO NATIONAL FOREST CALIFORNIA-NEVADA



F-188125

Replica of original inscription cut in 1844 by Kit Carson, famous guide and explorer, in a tree which stood on the summit of Carson Pass.

UNITED STATES
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